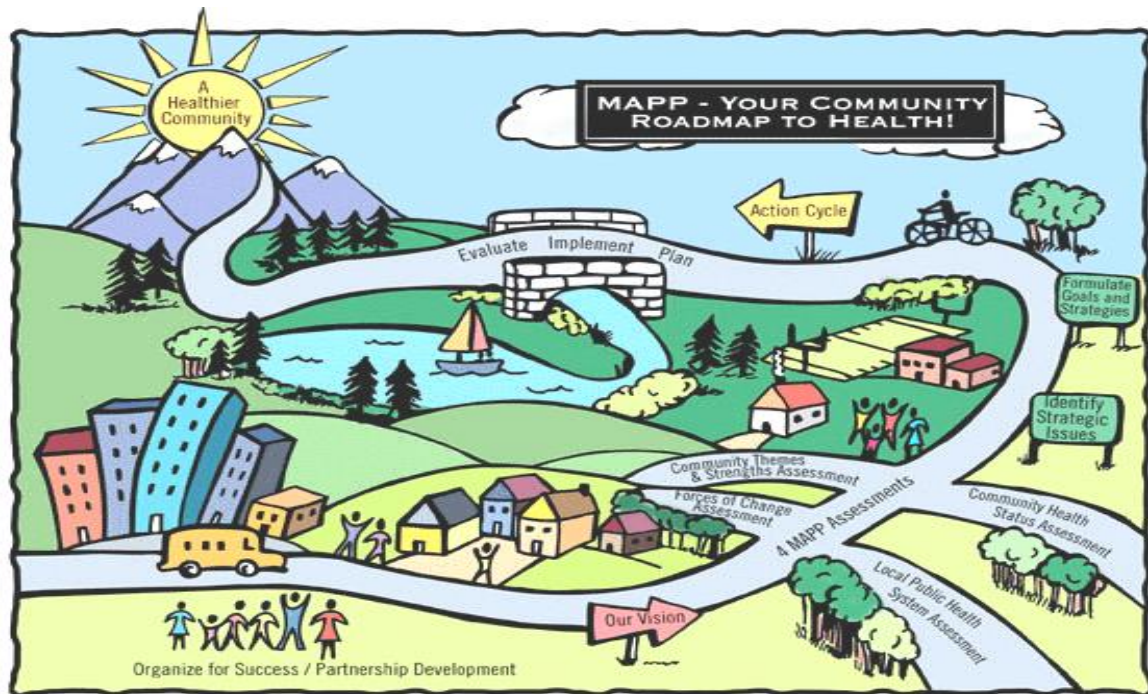


South Carolina DHEC MAPP

Mobilizing for Action through Planning and Partnership



Our Road Map to Success

Table of Contents

What is MAPP?

How does MAPP Work?

MAPP Timeframe

Organize for Success / Partnership Development

Visioning

The Four Assessment Areas

Community Themes and Strengths Assessment

Local Public Health System Assessment

Community Health Status Assessment

Forces of Change Assessment

Identify Strategic Issues

Formulate Goals and Strategies

Action Cycle

Appendix

Community Survey

Essential Public Health Services

Data Table

Forces of Change Example and Tool

Strategic Issues Example

MAPP Status Tracking Tool

What is MAPP?

Mobilizing for Action through Planning and Partnerships (MAPP) is a strategic approach to community health improvement. This tool helps communities improve health and quality of life through community-wide and community driven strategic planning.

MAPP is:

- A **community-wide strategic planning tool** for improving public health.
- A **method to help communities prioritize** public health issues and identifies resources for addressing them, and take action.

Benefits

- Create healthy communities
- Increase the visibility of public health departments in the community
- Strengthen infrastructure
- Engage the community and create ownership

How Does MAPP Work?



References and Resources

MAPP Website at www.naccho.org MAPP Field Guide / MAPP_Home.asp

Organize for Success / Partnership Development

- Understand why MAPP is needed.
- Research previous assessment or planning efforts around health.
- Understand the expectations of key stakeholders.
- Determine how long MAPP will take in your community.
- Determine available staff and resources to carryout MAPP.
- Gain support for local stakeholders.

To get started take a minute to answer the following:

Why are you conducting a planning process?	Barriers to completing process.	Opportunities for partnership.
What are the benefits and results you expect to achieve?	Barriers to getting results.	Opportunities to enhance results.
Who is sponsoring the process? How will it look?	Barriers.	Opportunities.

Go to the website and complete the Readiness Assessment Worksheet.

Organizing for Success and Partnership Development

The facilitator of the local MAPP process should complete the checklist by checking the box of each outcome achieved. The checklist should be completed for each phase at the end of each phase. Comments should be made for any outcome not achieved.

Indicators of Success for Partnership Development

- ☐ A decision has been made to undertake MAPP and the participants are able to articulate the benefits they hope to gain from implementing the process.
- ☐ Participants — both sponsors and stakeholders — have been identified and are committed to the effort.
- ☐ Participants are aware of how the process will be managed, what it will entail, how long it will last, the anticipated results, and how specific activities will be completed. This information is reflected in a project proposal, timeline, and work plan.
- ☐ Resource needs have been identified and secured and are reflected in a project budget.

Date Completed: _____

Comments:

Visioning

- **Vision:** WHY we exist: the ultimate way we impact the world.
- **Mission:** WHAT we do: the products or services we provide, to whom and how.
- **Values:** HOW we do our work: ways we behave and treat each other.

Brainstorming Questions:

- What does a Healthy Anywhere County mean to you?
- What are important characteristics of a healthy community for all who live, work, and play here?
- How do you envision the local public health system in the next five or ten years?

Criteria:

- Future-oriented
- Brief and memorable
- Creative
- Inspiring and challenging

Example: To transform and strengthen SC's capacity to protect and improve the public's health by merging professional expertise and community wisdom with political will.

Your established MAPP Group should identify other visioning efforts and make local connections when possible. If you need to complete the process access to visioning session on the DVD for examples or the website for step-by-step instructions.

Organizing for Success Visioning

The facilitator of the local MAPP process should complete the checklist by checking the box of each outcome achieved. The checklist should be completed for each phase at the end of each phase. Comments should be made for any outcome not achieved.

Indicators for Visioning

The facilitator of the local MAPP process should complete the checklist by checking the box of each outcome achieved. The checklist should be completed for each phase at the end of each phase. Comments should be made for any outcome not achieved.

Participants from a broad representation of the community articulate their shared vision for the county.

Prior community vision statements were revisited in development of the MAPP vision and linked to the MAPP vision where appropriate.

The vision statement should be strong and powerful and represent the ideal future outlined during the visioning process.

The values statement should emphasize a positive climate and supportive behaviors that contribute to the achievement of the vision.

Participants agree to revisit the vision at each phase of the assessment to help guide the focus, purpose, and direction to the MAPP process.

Date Completed:

Comments:

The Four Assessment Areas

The primary objective of the [Community Themes and Strengths Assessment](#) was to get a deep understanding of the issues residents felt were important by answering the questions, "What is important to our community?" "How is quality of life perceived in our community?" and "What assets do we have that can be used to improve community health?"

The [Local Public Health System Assessment](#) (LPHSA) objectives focused on all of the organizations and entities that contribute to the public's health. The LPHSA answers the questions, "What are the components, activities, competencies, and capacities of our local public health system?" and "How are the Essential Services being provided to our community?"

The [Community Health Status Assessment](#) objectives identified priority community health and quality of life issues. Questions answered here include, "How healthy are our residents?" and "What does the health status of our community look like?"

The [Forces of Change Assessment](#) objectives focused on and identified forces such as legislation, technology, and other impending changes that affect how our community and its public health system operate.

Key Steps:

- Plan how the assessments will be implemented at the county level.
- Promote linkages among the assessments.
- Celebrate successes.



Community Themes and Strengths Assessment

Community Themes and Strengths Assessment

During this phase, community thoughts, opinions and concerns are gathered providing insight into issues of importance to the community. Feedback about quality of life in the community assets is also gathered. This information leads to a portrait of the community as seen through the eyes of its residents.

Listening to and communicating with the community are essential to any community-wide initiative. Mobilizing and engaging the community may be a daunting task. However, when successful, it ensures greater sustainability and enthusiasm for the process.

See the appendix for Region 5 Community Health Survey as a sample document.

Organizing for Success

The facilitator of the local MAPP process should complete the checklist by checking the box of each outcome achieved. The checklist should be completed for each phase at the end of each phase. Comments should be made for any outcome not achieved.

- ☐ Various approaches for engaging the community were identified and implemented in a way that facilitated broad participation.
- ☐ A broad array of neighborhood groups and racial and ethnic communities participated in Community Themes and Strengths Assessment activities. Feedback indicates that the activities were successful in engaging individuals and groups in the MAPP process and that their participation will be sustained.
- ☐ Information about community issues, perceptions about quality of life, and a map of community assets were identified through the Community Themes and Strengths Assessment.
- ☐ Results of the Community Themes and Strengths Assessment, including both issues and potential solutions, have been compiled into one central list.

Date Completed: _____

Comments:

Region 5 Community Health Survey

County Code: _____

Please take a minute to complete the survey below. The purpose of this survey is to get your opinions about community health problems in our counties. The local County Health Department will use the results of this survey and other information to identify the most pressing problems that can be addressed through community action. Remember . . . your opinion is important

Questions 1 – 6 gives us community demographic data.
Questions 7 – 11 tells us how different people feel about local health issues.

1. Zip code where you live: _____
2. Age: ☐ 25 or less ☐ 26-39 ☐ 40-54 ☐ 55-64 ☐ 65 or over
3. Sex: ☐ Male ☐ Female
4. Ethnic group you most identify with:
☐ African American/Black ☐ Asian/Pacific Islander ☐ Hispanic/Latino
☐ Native American ☐ White/Caucasian ☐ Other _____
5. How would you rate our community as a “Healthy Community”?
☐ Very unhealthy ☐ Unhealthy ☐ Somewhat unhealthy
☐ Healthy ☐ Very healthy
6. How would you rate your own personal health?
☐ Very unhealthy ☐ Unhealthy ☐ Somewhat unhealthy
☐ Healthy ☐ Very healthy
7. What do you think are **the three most important factors for a “healthy community?”**

Check only three:

<input type="checkbox"/> Good place to raise children	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent race relations
<input type="checkbox"/> Low crime/safe neighborhoods	<input type="checkbox"/> Good jobs and healthy economy
<input type="checkbox"/> Low level of child abuse	<input type="checkbox"/> Strong family life
<input type="checkbox"/> Good schools	<input type="checkbox"/> Healthy behaviors and lifestyles
<input type="checkbox"/> Access to health care (Family doctor, hospital)	<input type="checkbox"/> Low adult death and disease rates
<input type="checkbox"/> Parks and recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> Low infant deaths
<input type="checkbox"/> Clean environment	<input type="checkbox"/> Religious or spiritual values
<input type="checkbox"/> Affordable housing	<input type="checkbox"/> Other _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Arts and cultural events	

8. What do you think are **the three most important “health problems”** for yourself?

Check only three:

<input type="checkbox"/> Aging problems (arthritis, hearing loss, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/> Homicide
<input type="checkbox"/> Arthritis	<input type="checkbox"/> Infant death
<input type="checkbox"/> Cancers	<input type="checkbox"/> Infectious diseases (hepatitis, TB, etc.)
<input type="checkbox"/> Child abuse/neglect	<input type="checkbox"/> Mental health problems
<input type="checkbox"/> Dental problems	<input type="checkbox"/> Motor vehicle crash injuries
<input type="checkbox"/> Diabetes	<input type="checkbox"/> Rape/sexual assault
<input type="checkbox"/> Domestic violence	<input type="checkbox"/> Respiratory/lung disease
<input type="checkbox"/> Firearm-related injuries	<input type="checkbox"/> Sexually transmitted diseases (STDs)
<input type="checkbox"/> Gang Activity / Violence	<input type="checkbox"/> Teenage pregnancy
<input type="checkbox"/> Heart disease and stroke	<input type="checkbox"/> Tobacco Use
<input type="checkbox"/> High blood pressure	<input type="checkbox"/> Other _____
<input type="checkbox"/> HIV/AIDS	

9. What do you think are **the three most important “risky behaviors” or bad habits** in your community?

Check only three:

<input type="checkbox"/> Alcohol abuse	<input type="checkbox"/> Not getting “shots” to prevent disease
<input type="checkbox"/> Being overweight	<input type="checkbox"/> Tobacco use
<input type="checkbox"/> Dropping out of school	<input type="checkbox"/> Not using birth control
<input type="checkbox"/> Drug abuse	<input type="checkbox"/> Not using seat belts/child safety seats
<input type="checkbox"/> Lack of exercise	<input type="checkbox"/> Unsafe sex
<input type="checkbox"/> Poor eating habits	<input type="checkbox"/> Other _____

10. What do you think are **the three most important “risky behaviors” or bad habits** for yourself?

Check only three:

<input type="checkbox"/> Alcohol abuse	<input type="checkbox"/> Not getting “shots” to prevent disease
<input type="checkbox"/> Being overweight	<input type="checkbox"/> Tobacco use
<input type="checkbox"/> Dropping out of school	<input type="checkbox"/> Not using birth control
<input type="checkbox"/> Drug abuse	<input type="checkbox"/> Not using seat belts/child safety seats
<input type="checkbox"/> Lack of exercise	<input type="checkbox"/> Unsafe sex
<input type="checkbox"/> Poor eating habits	<input type="checkbox"/> Other _____

Thank You!!

Local Public Health System Assessment

Local Public Health System Assessment

The LPHSA focuses on the local public health system - all organizations and entities within the community that contribute to the public's health. The LPHSA uses the Essential Public Health Services as the fundamental framework for assessing the local public health system. The Essential Services list the ten public health activities that should be undertaken in all communities.

- Monitor health status to identify community health problems.
- Diagnose and investigate health problems and health hazards in the community.
- Inform, educate, and empower people about health issues.
- Mobilize community partnerships to identify and solve health problems.
- Develop policies and plans that support individual and community health efforts.
- Enforce laws and regulations that protect health and ensure safety.
- Link people to needed personal health services and assure the provision of health care when otherwise unavailable.
- Assure a competent public and personal health care workforce.
- Evaluate effectiveness, accessibility and quality of personal and population-based health services.
- Research for new insights and innovative solutions to health problems.

Organizing for Success

The facilitator of the local MAPP process should complete the checklist by checking the box of each outcome achieved. The checklist should be completed for each phase at the end of each phase. Comments should be made for any outcome not achieved.

- ☐ A broad array of individuals and organizations participated in the Local Public Health System Assessment activities, including representatives from the entities within the local public health system.
- ☐ Participants are familiar with the Essential Public Health Services and understand how their activities fit into the framework.
- ☐ The performance measures instrument was discussed and responded to by the local public health system participants. Results were compiled and submitted to the CDC website.
- ☐ Strengths and areas for improvement were identified by analyzing and discussing responses to the performance measures instrument.
- ☐ Results, including both challenges and opportunities, were compiled and recorded.

Date Completed: _____

Comments:

Community Health Status Assessment

Community Health Status Assessment

The CHSA provides a list of core indicators (data elements) for 11 broad-based categories. Communities may also select additional indicators. By gathering data for each of the categories and assessing changes over time or differences among population subgroups or with peer, state, or national data, health issues are identified.

Who are we and what do we bring to the table?

- 1 Demographic Characteristics
- 2 Socioeconomic Characteristics
- 3 Health Resource Availability

What are the strengths and risks in our community that contribute to health?

- 4 Quality of Life
- 5 Behavioral Risk Factors
- 6 Environmental Health Indicators

What is our health status?

- 7 Social and Mental Health
- 8 Maternal and Child Health
- 9 Death, Illness and Injury
- 10 Infectious Disease
- 11 Sentinel Events

Organizing for Success

The facilitator of the local MAPP process should complete the checklist by checking the box of each outcome achieved. The checklist should be completed for each phase at the end of each phase. Comments should be made for any outcome not achieved.

- ☐ Locally appropriate data indicators were selected by reviewing the listing of extended indicators and exploring the need for additional locally relevant indicators.
- ☐ Data for core and selected indicators were collected. Trend and comparison data were collected.
- ☐ A community health profile was created using the analysis and interpretation of the data. The community health profile information was disseminated to the community and made publicly available.
- ☐ A system to monitor the indicators over time was developed.
- ☐ A list of challenges and opportunities related to health status were compiled.

Date Completed: _____

Comments:

Forces of Change Assessment

Forces of Change Assessment

The Forces of Change Assessment should result in a comprehensive, but focused, list that identifies key forces and describes their impacts. During this phase, participants engage in brainstorming sessions aimed at identifying forces. Forces are a broad all-encompassing category that includes trends, events, and factors.

- **Trends are patterns over time**, such as migration in and out of a community or a growing disillusionment with government.
- **Factors are discrete elements**, such as a community's large ethnic population, an urban setting, or the jurisdiction's proximity to a major waterway.
- **Events are one-time occurrences**, such as a hospital closure, a natural disaster, or the passage of new legislation.

Traditional strategic planning approaches often divide forces into four common categories: political, economic, social, and technological (PEST). Other strategic planning experts have added environmental, scientific, legal, and ethical categories to the PEST list.

Organizing for Success

The facilitator of the local MAPP process should complete the checklist by checking the box of each outcome achieved. The checklist should be completed for each phase at the end of each phase. Comments should be made for any outcome not achieved.

- ☐ Using brainstorming discussions, forces of change were identified for a variety of categories and addressing a variety of types of forces (local, regional, national, and global).
- ☐ A consolidated list of forces was developed by simplifying and categorizing the brainstormed list. The final list includes a manageable number (sufficient enough to cover the relevant forces, but small enough to be able to address through this process).
- ☐ Threats and opportunities related to each force of change were identified and recorded.

Date Completed:

Comments:

Survey Worksheets

Forces of Change - Threats and Opportunities Survey Works

The major categories are identified in the left-hand column ("Forces"). Then, for each category, identify the threats and opportunities for the public health system or community created by each. Continue onto another page if needed. You may include addition forces.

Forces (Trend, Events, Factors)	Threats Posed	Opportunities Created
Social	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Poverty level in rural areas2. Access to services & information3. Increase in the Hispanic population4. Health Disparities	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Charitable programs2. Community Outreach Programs3. Agency Partnerships/ Health Fairs
Economic	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Affordability of medical/medicine2. Budget cuts, State funding3. Staffing issues (short staff)	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Cross training work force2. Organization Collaboration on funding3. Lottery money for education funding
Political	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Debate on Medicare/National Healthcare System2. Action on Diversity, Bio-terrorism and War	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Good support from Political Rep.2. Political Rep. engaged in community events and major issues

Technological	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Limited access and inability to afford computers technology. 2. Increase Illiteracy of technology 3. Information lost due to system down 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Telecommunication abilities 2. Computer monitor and tracking system in rural areas. 3. Mobile Technology centers for rural areas
Environmental	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Poor housing conditions 2. High crime areas 3. Land use Development 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Programs to improve air, water and housing qualities. 2. Grants to create new building and remodeling old homes.
Scientific	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Limited access and affordability of breakthrough scientific medical procedures and research 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Use of scientific data/research to make better decisions for the community
Legal	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inability to afford legal services 2. Protection of client and employee information 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. HIPPA 2. Adequately enforcing laws to protect the best interest of the community.

Ethical	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Providing different levels of care according to social economic class 2. Disregard to ethical standards 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Expectation of trust, honest and integrity by employers 2. Adhere to the organization ethical standards (medical, professional and personal)
Education	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Funding Cut for programs 2. Increase illiteracy rate 3. Decrease Community & Parental Support 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Developing programs to expand services to rural areas 2. Health Fairs, Partnerships & Collaboration to educate the community on health disparities.

Forces of Change - Threats and Opportunities Survey

The major categories are identified in the left-hand column ("Forces"). Then, for each category, identify the threats and opportunities for the public health system or community created by each. Continue onto another page if needed. You may include additional forces.

Forces (Trend, Events, Factors)	Threats Posed	Opportunities Created
Social		
Economic		
Political		
Technological		
Environmental		
Scientific		
Legal		
Ethical		
Education		

Strategic Issues

Identify Strategic Issues

During this phase of the MAPP process, participants develop an ordered list of the most important issues facing the community. When addressing "strategic" issues, a community is being proactive in positioning itself for the future, rather than simply reacting to problems.

Strategic issues reveal what is truly important from the vast amount of information that was gathered in the four MAPP Assessments. Identifying strategic issues can be compared to pouring the assessment findings into a funnel - what emerges is a distilled mix of issues that demand attention.

The facilitator of the local MAPP process should complete the checklist by checking the box of each outcome achieved. The checklist should be completed for each phase at the end of each phase. Comments should be made for any outcome not achieved.

Identify Strategies Issues

- ☐ Results from the four MAPP assessments and the vision statement were reviewed to determine where results converge. Through this process, potential strategic issues were identified.
- ☐ The consequences of not dealing with an issue were discussed and evaluated.
- ☐ Overlapping issues were consolidated or synthesized and a final list of strategic issues was developed.
- ☐ Strategic issues were prioritized into some type of order.

Date Completed: _____

Comments:

Formulate Goals and Strategies

In developing goals and strategies, communities answer the following questions:
Goals - What do we want to achieve by addressing this strategic issue?
Strategies - How do we want to achieve it? What action is needed?

The facilitator of the local MAPP process should complete the checklist by checking the box of each outcome achieved. The checklist should be completed for each phase at the end of each phase. Comments should be made for any outcome not achieved.

- ☐ Goal statements were developed using the strategic issues and the vision statement as a foundation.
- ☐ The vision statement and values were revisited and refined, where needed.
- ☐ Ranges of strategy alternatives were developed that will help the community achieve its vision and address the strategic issues.
- ☐ Each strategy alternative was discussed. Barriers to implementation and possible implementation details for each strategy were identified.
- ☐ Strategies were selected using priority-setting processes. These have been adopted through formal or informal consensus processes.
- ☐ A planning report, which includes the vision statement, values, goals, and strategies, was developed and adopted.

Date Completed:

Comments:

Action Cycle

Action Cycle

The Action Cycle links three activities — Planning, Implementation, and Evaluation. Each of these activities builds upon the others in a continuous and interactive manner.

The Action Cycle may be the most satisfying and challenging phase of the MAPP process. During this phase, the efforts of the previous phases begin to produce results, as the local public health system develops and implements an action plan for addressing the strategic issues. Yet, this is where it becomes increasingly important to sustain the process and continue implementation over time.

The Action Cycle can be summarized as follows:

- ❑ Planning - Determining what will be done, who will do it, and how it will be done.
- ❑ Implementation - Carrying out the activities identified in the planning stage.
- ❑ Evaluation - Determining what has been accomplished.

Recommended Participants and Roles:

- The MAPP Committee — oversees the Action Cycle.
- Subcommittees (and specific organizations where relevant) — oversee specific strategies and elements of the Action Cycle.
- Broad community participation — community residents and organizations not already involved should be recruited to participate in planning, implementation, and evaluation activities. The broader the participation, the more likely the process will be sustained.

The facilitator of the local MAPP process should complete the checklist by checking the box of each outcome achieved. The checklist should be completed for each phase at the end of each phase. Comments should be made for any outcome not achieved.

- ❑ A broad array of stakeholders participated in each step of the Action Cycle. This includes entities within the local public health system, those affected by the priority strategic goals, and those with potential resources.
- ❑ Objectives and action plans were developed to address each identified strategy. Accountable organizations or individuals were established.
- ❑ Accountable parties implemented action plans. Links between action plans were made where appropriate.
- ❑ An evaluation of the MAPP process was conducted by developing an evaluation design, gathering credible evidence, and establishing justified conclusions. The results were shared widely and were used to improve the process.
- ❑ An evaluation of each MAPP strategy was conducted by developing an evaluation design, gathering credible evidence, and establishing justified conclusions. The results were shared widely and were used to improve the process.

Date Completed:

Comments:

Health Status Indicators

DRAFT 6/1/06

HEALTH STATUS INDICATORS FOR COUNTY LEVEL MAPP ASSESSMENT

Note: Indicators should be tracked by race for a 10 year span when that data is available

Data Type <i>(optional indicators in italic)</i>	Data Source	Link to Strategic Plan
Socioecological Determinants: Population: age, sex, race, <i>density</i> Education: school readiness, <i>PACT Tests</i> (3, 5, 8), HS exit exam, HS completion rate, % with higher ed, # <i>enrolled in literacy programs</i> Poverty: % below federal poverty guideline, per capita income, free and reduced lunch, food stamp eligible vs. actual Unemployment rate Housing: % households owning their homes, # <i>homeless</i> Primary language, ethnic background Household makeup: single parent families, over 65 years old Voter registration, voter turnout Transportation access	http://www.census.gov/ http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/45000.html http://factfinder.census.gov/home/saff/main.html?_lang=en http://bcb.ogs.state.sc.us/BCB/BCB-sc-data.phtm ((State Budget and Control Board demographic data) http://www.fedstats.gov/ (federal agency statistics) http://www.myschools.com/ (dropout data from SDE) http://www.sces.org/lmi/news/news.asp (unemployment rates) http://www.ors2.state.sc.us/abstract/chapter8/employment21.asp http://www.mla.org/resources/map_main (language spoken, also in census factfinder) http://www.state.sc.us/scsec/stats.html (voter data)	1A Increase support to develop healthy communities

Risk Factors from YRBS and BRFSS Surveys: Nutrition Physical activity Tobacco Other	http://www.dhec.sc.gov/hs/epidata/brfss_index.htm http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/yrbss/ (YRBS data tables) http://www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/yrebs/index.htm (YRBS reports)	2A Promote healthy behaviors 3B Reduce disparities in illness, disability, and premature deaths from chronic Diseases
Chronic Disease: Arthritis Diabetes Obesity Asthma Cancer Oral health Hypertension CVD Mortality	http://scangis.dhec.sc.gov/scan/ (SCANDHEC) http://www.ors2.state.sc.us/inpatient.asp (State Budget and Control Board hospitalization data) http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/ (National Center for Health Statistics) http://www.ors2.state.sc.us/ (Office of Research and Statistics) http://bcb.ogs.state.sc.us/BCB/BCB-sc-data.phtml (State Budget and Control Board Statistical Abstract) http://www.scdhec.gov/hs/epidata/state_reports.htm (Chronic Disease Reports)	2A Promote healthy behaviors 3B Reduce disparities in illness, disability, and premature deaths from chronic Diseases
MCH: Teen pregnancy Out of wedlock births Fetal and infant mortality Low birth weight Adequacy of prenatal care Inter-pregnancy interval Unplanned pregnancies vs. unwanted EPSDT compliance: Lead cases	http://scangis.dhec.sc.gov/scan/ (SCANDHEC) http://www.sckidscount.org/trend03.html (child data trends) http://www.scdhec.gov/co/phsis/biostatistics/index.asp?page=prams (PRAMS data)	2C Improve maternal and child health

Injury: Fire Motor Vehicle Accidents Other Accidents	http://www.scdhec.gov/hs/epidata/county_reports.htm (injury) http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/osp/data.htm (injury and violence)	2A Promote healthy behaviors
Psychosocial: Violence Mental health A&D Juvenile offenses: Other	http://www.state.sc.us/djj/fact-sheets.htm#Fact%20Sheets (SC DJJ data) http://www.ors2.state.sc.us/ihdquerya.asp (A&D and MH discharge data) http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/osp/data.htm (injury and violence) http://oas.samhsa.gov/2k4State/ch6.htm (mental health) http://oas.samhsa.gov/2k4State/States.htm (A&D) http://www.sckidscount.org/report02/sctdsuicide.html (teen suicide)	2D Improve the quality of life for seniors living at home and in long-term care facilities
Communicable Diseases: HIV STD Vaccine Preventable Diseases TB Immunization Rates Pneumonia Flu West Nile	http://www.scdhec.net/health/disease/stdhiv/surveillance.htm http://www.scdhec.net/health/disease/immunization/survey.htm Regional DHEC Preventive Health Director Regional Epi Coordinator/Epidemiologist	2B Reduce the occurrence of vaccine preventable diseases 3B Reduce disparities in the incidence and impact of communicable diseases

Access to Care: % Medicaid in medical homes Medicaid eligibles estimated vs. actual List free clinics List federally funded clinics Population per physician specialty Population per dentist Population per health department FTE % insured # hospital beds # long term care beds Other	http://www.ors2.state.sc.us/rural_health.asp#Insurance http://www.covertheuninsuredsc.org/	2E Improve access to comprehensive, high quality care
Environmental Health: # Rabies cases # Food-borne illness	Regional DHEC Environmental Health manager Regional Epi Coordinator/Epidemiologist	1B Protect the public against food-, water- and vector-borne diseases
Other: Health Indicators Index MAPP Survey Data Prior Community Surveys Kids Count Reports Child Statistics, national Miscellaneous	Matt Petrofes Index Local MAPP data Local survey reports http://www.sckidscount.org/ http://www.childstats.gov/ http://www.thedataweb.org/index.html (data ferret)	1A Increase support to develop healthy communities

MAPP STATUS TRACKING TOOL: REGION _____

Current as of: _____ (date)

County and DHEC staff assigned to implement MAPP	Community Organizing	Vision	Community Themes and Strengths	Forces of Change	Community Health Status (Data)	Local Public Health System Assessment	Strategic Issues	Action Cycle: Community Health Improvement Plan (CHIP)

Suggested language to be used in completing this report:

In process: Indicate dates of key meetings and key partners

Complete: Indicate what type of tool was used to gather the information i.e., survey, community dialogue or focus group etc.